

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A4139

production experts of cool decision, our recourse for job creation is those who know how jobs are made, the industrialists. Because our crisis is social as well as economic, we need social industrialists, men who have as much concern for persons and the good society as for material production. Many industrialists now have much experience in social values. In this Spring of 1964, threats of fair-weather violence from the sinkholes of poverty cry for as great talent and experience as did the world wars.

## HOPE

A pattern for organization is available. Project S. S. Hope, a private hospital ship with an office in Washington, works closely with the Peace Corps. It is supported mostly by donations in kind, and staffed mostly by volunteers. About 3,000 doctors, aged 32 to 72, volunteer every year. The ship makes calls of weeks or months, by invitation only, at ports of such countries as Indonesia, Ecuador, or a new African nation. To meet the invitations this work could be doubled. The emphasis is to teach local personnel, to leave a trained local staff at each port.

Social industrialists have comparable talents to offer in industrial education. To the capable unemployed, they could teach managerial know-how of nonautomation production: small-plant establishment, cost-accounting, production and distribution; all guidance unto economic and human profits and an atmosphere of hopeful civic harmony. This would be a land-based Project Hope. Such tutoring of economic development would be as far reaching as tutoring natives in medicine or the ill schooled at home.

In contrast to the risk of investing in lands with unstable governments, investments within the borders of the United States would be politically secure. Spurred by the small-business grants and loans from the new Office of Economic Opportunity, and by the tax reduction for reinvestment potential, a multitude of small industries that aim at a modest profit could be financed through ingenuity, will, and patriotism, if, with the same attention that citizens once bought war bonds, citizens now grasp this war on poverty as a cold war that is to be won. Those persons living with an alltime high surplus of wealth, used wholly for squander and taxes, should feel the greatest obligation to invest that surplus for the public cause. Noblesse oblige. Such investment would be a far smaller drain of energy than our willing population put into the war gardens and flattening cans for scrap in the 1940's.

Production well counseled by experienced social industrialists would yield quick job returns in worker health and world health. Occupation in jobs would enhance self-confidence, and would let the hot tides of hatred cool. Local inducements to establish industries in needy areas would include eager labor and new consumer hunger for more goods. Local relief costs could reduce to care for the incapable.

Personal confidence is supported by social congeniality, be it centered in a church, a synagogue, YMCA facilities, or a community center. A readymade, congenial population group is a help. Freedom from commuting and from mass shifts of residence is economical; and community pride, extended by intercommunity exchange in sports and the arts, makes for security.

## COOPERATIVES

In the various good will organizations now taking up the cause of the poor, idealistic students are perhaps most active. These students range from agitators to tutors. One noble young man, Eric Weinberg, has started humble cooperative industries. He taught mainly illiterate persons handicrafts and how to run their own industries. In 1963 one such industry gave 75 jobless persons subsistence wages; and the plant is now self-going. Two more cooperatives plan for

a few hundred workers in 1964. This student is a believer in the welfare principles of Ghandi: a heart and will to help the helpless gain through occupation.

## EXTRAVAGANCE

Legion now are men of wealth. They breathe the air of an expanding world; they are electric with freedom and confidence; many are even intoxicated with their affluence. What are speed and flights, feasts, fun, and the sun for? The affluent want delight in the senses, luxury—but these goods get beyond the point of satiation. For such persons, wealth must shine and dazzle; conspicuous consumption and lavish waste are reputable in the name of culture or in the rush of obsolescing fashions. Such persons have no self-denials, and they abstain from useful labor. For them the self is king, the realm is lust of possessions.

Such empty extravagance is flaunted as it was in unthinking ancient Rome—before its fall. As long as affluent persons, no matter how unwittingly, consume goods and privileges beyond satiation, these indulgers and flaunters become, for the poor, bitter irritants and outright enemies.

The colossal industrialists, the producers of material superlatives, are closely linked with excess in possession and squander. Both getters and spenders of fortunes offer wonder-appeal rather than meet human wants. Dazzling sights, envy, or even tears may solace despair for the moment only. In contrast, any glimmer of hope is music in a painful pilgrimage.

Self-indulgence is not in itself malicious; but it keeps one from seeing a neighboring stricken population. Humanity civilizes slowly by raw nature alone, but by intelligence and will the human person can focus on more than the self. If wealthy prodigals shed empty consumption, surplus wealth can be converted into fruitful investment; hatreds and the resulting lawlessness of the have-nots can wane; and harmony in the body politic can grow.

## HUMAN DIGNITY

The social industrialist finds it a challenge to help the lowest human mass lift itself, even a little. With his concern for sad hearts, and his transcendent courage for service, he can open the door to a submerged population, ease human want, and let in light for survival of spirit. He is the hero for this age of the great unrest.

Long unsung are the overloaded teachers and health workers, and others who help. The integrity and devotion of all citizens are required to develop domestic and international peace.

The chance for persons, high or low, to use their capacities establishes dignity in men.

## Vietnam Resolution

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1964

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, we will be called on shortly to ratify, by resolution of Congress, the President's action in response to incidents in the Tonkin Gulf. We will give him our support, recognizing that the Chief Executive alone can conduct and coordinate our foreign policy in time of overseas crisis.

Yet, the haunting suspicion remains that Congress, acting on a slender volume

of information, may endorse, as it did in 1898, a disproportionate response to a limited and ambiguous challenge.

At this time we know that a far reaching decision has been made and carried out. But we can scarcely judge its military necessity or political wisdom. To learn that it is warmly supported by the Republican presidential nominee is not a comforting reassurance to many of us. Nor does conspicuous mention of this support quiet fears that this decision is more responsive to the Republican nominee's previous policy recommendations than to the essential requirements of the military situation.

Many questions remained to be answered—eventually by the men who write history, or sooner by the men in whose hands it rests. Ultimately we will know why North Vietnam chose to engage the United States on the high seas where our supremacy is secure; at this hour we can only hope that the attacks were not designed to draw us into the kind of retaliation which could serve as provocation for intensified hostilities on land. Sooner or later we will know whether our attack on mainland facilities was an unnecessary escalation of the southeast Asian conflict; at present we can only speculate that our earlier policy of meeting specific aggressive acts at sea might have soon immobilized the North Vietnamese Navy.

But still more compelling than these unanswered questions is the near certainty that we have expressed our frustration with this ugly war in a way which diminishes and postpones our hopes of achieving a solution more enduring than military victory. The courage to relentlessly pursue such a solution is more demanding than the decisive use of undoubted power. The world may applaud our decisiveness; we must judge for ourselves whether we used our power courageously.

## Johnson Lauds Ranger Scientists

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 2, 1964

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the significance of the successful *Ranger* 7 flight is well described by President Johnson in his remarks following this historical event. The Sunday Star of August 2, 1964, records an excellent summary of these comments which are important to all Americans:

LEADERSHIP GAIN CITED—JOHNSON LAUDS RANGER SCIENTISTS

I want to say that all Americans are very proud of you today. We are proud of this historic extension of man's knowledge. We are proud of our scientists, our engineers, and all the great time under the leadership of one of the greatest of all Americans, Jim Webb (Space Agency Administration), who are responsible for this success. We can be duly proud of our free and open society, our system of government.

A4140

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

August 5

We started behind in space. We were making many apologies just a few years ago. We had our failures, but we kept our faith in the ways of freedom, and we did not follow the easy or the inexpensive course.

We know this morning that the United States has achieved fully the leadership we have sought for freemen. But we do not claim this as an American triumph alone. In the brief period of time that I have occupied the Office of the Presidency, I have visited with the leaders of many countries. I have found a deep and exciting interest among all these leaders in cooperating with us and extending their hands to us to supplement the work that we are doing.

I thank them for their tracking stations. I thank them for their joint participation with us. We have considered this adventure a truly peace weapon, rather than a military might.

## VICTORY FOR PEACE

I think we can say this morning that this is a victory for peaceful civilian international cooperation in this hour of frustration, when so many people are getting upset at some minor disappointments.

I think we can all take great pride in this development. More than 60 countries all around the world work for us and work for peaceful progress and work for peaceful uses of outer space.

It is good to learn from this event that we are on the right course. We know that if we can continue on that course, and if you great scientists, most of whom know no party and no political allegiance, who are concerned with freedom first and America second—if we continue to give you support without any tinge of partisanship, you will give us the leadership and ultimately the supremacy in an area that is essential to the prolongation of civilization itself.

If we could only supplant the fear and the hate, the bitterness and the division, the poison and the venom that our fellow man contains, with the hope and the optimism and the achievements represented by this venture here, how much better our world will be for ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren.

I want to say this in conclusion. In this century in which we live, all my life we have been either preparing for war or fighting a war or protecting ourselves from war. When I grew up as a kid, one of my first real memories was hearing the powder go off on an anvil on Armistice Day.

## SEES GAINS THEREFROM

I remember the terror that flowed from the *Lusitania*. I remember seeing boys come marching home, and the welcome we gave them at our little schoolhouse. I remember leaving, the day after I voted, to go to the South Pacific, and later the Atlantic, and all the men who gave their lives in World War II.

I have seen the billions and billions of dollars we have spent in the 17 years since that war to protect Western civilization. I would remind you that we spent \$30 billion more in the last 4 years on defense alone than was being spent 4 years ago. We were spending about \$42 billion a year then, and we are spending \$51 billion now.

But now, today, as the most powerful Nation in the world, why do we have satisfaction from that? Not just because it protects our scalps and allows us to sleep at night knowing that we are safe, but, No. 2, it gives us the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of this society and to develop this land, not just with parks and recreational areas, highways, and swimming pools, things of that kind, but all the blessings that are going to flow from these scientific discoveries and achievements.

These men don't wear a DSM (Distinguished Service Medal) this morning, and

we are not presenting them any Congressional Medal of Honor. But they do have, and all of their associates from Mr. Webb down to the fellow who sweeps out the dust in the remote test laboratory, the gratitude and admiration of all faiths, of all parties, of all regions.

You are welcome to the White House. The people who live here are mighty proud of you.

## Congressman Glad for CCC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1964

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Geoffrey Gould in the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune reveals that Government aid to the unemployed in 1933 helped place Congressman EDWARD ROYBAL in the world's greatest legislative body in 1962.

A witness before the Rules Committee ridiculed the so-called poverty bill as another CCC program. Let us pass the bill and maybe we will help make other Congressmen in 1994.

The article follows:

RECALLS DAYS OF CCC—CONGRESSMAN GLAD HE SERVED

(By Geoffrey Gould)

WASHINGTON.—One Congressman has a right arm more muscular than his left from swinging an ax a long time ago in something called the Civilian Conservation Corps, also known as the CCC.

The initials may be unfamiliar now, but the CCC loomed very large in the depression years in the 1930's. It was one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's main weapons against joblessness, set up especially for unemployed youths.

Representative EDWARD R. ROYBAL, Democrat, of California, remembers well. In 1934 he was just out of high school, oldest of eight children of a Mexican-American family, living in a tough Los Angeles neighborhood. There were no jobs. There was no money.

ROYBAL joined the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"The days I spent in the C's were the happiest days of my life," he said recently. "Had it not been for the CCC, I would not have gone on to an institution of higher learning."

President Johnson's war-on-poverty program includes a Job Corps that is patterned largely on Roosevelt's old CCC.

Asked what "The C's," as he calls it, had done for him, ROYBAL said that in Los Angeles tough Boyle Heights, "as a member of a minority I saw a great deal of discrimination. There was a lack of jobs and education. Going to the C's made me realize there was a chance, there was an opening."

"Once a guy gets started," he said, "then he has a thirst that has to be satisfied. The biggest obstacle we had was getting started."

ROYBAL went on to attend the University of California and Southwestern University in Los Angeles. After Army service he went into politics, got elected to the city council, and then to Congress.

He said the CCC treatment worked for him and many of his mates. He thinks it would work well today in combating juvenile delinquency and the high school dropout problem.

What did they do in the CCC?

ROYBAL was sent to Camp Buckeye in Sequoia National Park in northern California.

The camp was run by the Army and the young men lived in semimilitary fashion.

Their main job was road building and clearing firebreaks in the forests. Small soil conservation dams were built and they were called upon to fight forest fires.

They lived in tents, 8 to a tent, with 256 men in his CCC unit. They were paid \$30 a month of which they kept \$5 and sent \$25 home to their parents. ROYBAL stayed in 9 months.

There were sports—baseball, boxing, and track. They learned promptness, neatness, and self-respect, he said, and their right sides developed more than their left sides from constantly swinging an ax. "Even today, I still have that," the 48-year-old Congressman said.

After their rare excursions home or to the nearest town, ROYBAL said, it was a 25-mile hike back to camp.

"We took a great deal of pride in promptness in answering the rollcall at 6 a.m.," he said. "We sometimes went to work without sleep just to keep up the prestige of the group. There were very, very few AWOL's. The spirit of comradeship probably was equalled only among combat soldiers."

Such a program today, ROYBAL believes, would help the "young fellow who has no place to go, who is doing nothing on the street corner. It would give him an opportunity to start at the corps level and advance himself.

ROYBAL's own verdict:

I'm very proud that I was a member of the C's. It was the most terrific thing that ever happened to me."

Ralph McGill's Comments on the  
Antipoverty BillEXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 1964

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a thoughtful discussion by the distinguished columnist, Ralph McGill, of President Johnson's antipoverty bill.

The column, which appeared in the August 2, 1964, New York Herald Tribune, follows:

Senator GOLDWATER's attack on the antipoverty bill as it passed the Senate by a substantial majority declared the bill politically inspired for an election year.

Perhaps so. It is an election year. It also is President Johnson's first year as President. But on the basis of the bill's fundamental content, it is the Goldwater Republicans who must bear the indictment of politics. The bill was voted on—and passed—at a time when slum riots in Manhattan and Brooklyn were in the headlines. Those in the riots were largely teenagers and young men in their twenties. They were perhaps totally unemployed. They represent those classified as "dropouts," "slow learners," the unskilled and the delinquent. Some were second-generation Americans who can't speak English well enough to hold any job save the most menial and temporary.

A major feature of the antipoverty bill is to establish work and educational camps for the unemployed. These projects will begin to take the teenagers and young men off the streets. The youth camps will be established only where the States request and consent.

A beginning must be made. Is the need present? Is it not, in fact, acutely present